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HUGH S. DAVIS

TO ROLL OF DRUM AND RATTLE OF GOURDS, ACOMA TRIBESMEN PERFORM A BUFFALO DANCE

Horned and furred for the Buffalo Dance, Indians from Acoma Pueblo take part in the annual Intertribal Indian Ceremonial held at Gallup, New Mexico (Bulletin No. 3). As these Pueblo Indians had no buffalos, they probably learned the dance from Indians of a Plains tribe.

Bulletin No. 1, October 27, 1952

Japan May Install Phones on Fuji's Crest

SHOULD a plan to install telephones at the top of Fujiyama be carried out, the Japanese will probably be neither shocked nor disconcerted. They have played stunt baseball games at the summit of their sacred mountain, heard a band concert (sponsored by a musical-instrument dealer) performed at a height of 12,365 feet up its slopes, and seen victorious American soldiers raise the Stars and Stripes on the volcano's crest at the close of World War II.

The graceful cone (illustration, inside cover) is revered by all Japanese, Buddhists and Shintoists alike. Nevertheless, keen commercial activities are carried on from top to bottom of holy "Fujisan."

No Women Allowed until 1868

For some time the Japanese government has had telephone lines almost to the crest. A police station clings to the mountain, and a post office does a brisk business in post cards. Clad in white robes, pilgrims hire guides and horses for the climb up the rugged slopes. They pay for food and lodging at resthouses, and purchase from the priests at Fuji's shrines climbing sticks that prove they have made the ascent.

Although mountain climbers call it an easy feat, and the Japanese are very fond of outdoor activities (illustration, next page), very few climbed Fuji at all until the 15th and 16th centuries. Until 1868, women were forbidden to set foot on the mountain.

Since religious pilgrimages have become so widespread, many rules have developed for the climbing of Fujiyama. Various groups of Buddhists, particularly the Fujiko, aim to make 33, 88, or 108 ascents, as they consider these numbers sacred. When they speak of the mountain, they do so in a secret code.

Some of the most devout pilgrims struggle up the slopes carrying such heavy implements as very large ax blades and sabers. These they leave at the shrines that dot the mountain. A climber who reaches Ken-ga-mine, highest of the eight lava peaks on the rim of Fuji's crater, shouts "Banzai!" to the heavens.

Circle in Different Directions

Other pilgrims leave at way stations, to commemorate their visits, the ceremonial *sake* cups (small handleless cups for drinking the rice wine called sake). Very pious pilgrims sometimes build their own personal shrines, and almost all of them buy *mamori*, or charms.

The pilgrims of one order make their *Chudo*—a circling of the mountain at about the 8,400-foot level—in a clockwise direction. Another group goes around counterclockwise—in just the opposite direction.

Fuji has erupted 17 times during the course of Japan's recorded history. The last outbursts took place from November, 1707 to January, 1708. Although it has been sleeping so long that it is regarded as a "dormant volcano," it is perfectly possible that Fuji may explode again.

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MAURICIO FRESCO

FUJIYAMA'S FROSTED PEAK GLEAMS DOWN ON WOMEN WORKERS IN THE TEA FIELDS OF CENTRAL HONSHU

Japan's tea harvest is "women's work" almost exclusively. To solve the baby-sitter problem the mother at the far left of the field carries her child on her back as she picks. When the baskets are filled they will be taken to the drying sheds to be processed into one of the world's most popular beverages. These tea fields in the shadow of Fuji (Bulletin No. 1) help boost the world's annual output to an impressive two billion pounds of tea—most of it from the countries of Asia.

Inland Switzerland Expands Merchant Fleet

MOUNTAINOUS Switzerland, touching no sea, has no navy and no admirals. However, it has a fast-growing fleet of ocean vessels that is making the white cross flag of Switzerland well known in ports all around the North Atlantic and the Mediterranean.

The Swiss merchant marine did not exist a dozen years ago. Today it has 27 ships ranging from 440 to 14,500 tons, with nine more to be added by mid-1953. Although a small factor in world trade, this fleet is life insurance for the Alpine republic where nearly four and a half million people—five times Maine's population—live on half Maine's area.

Dependent on Foreign Ships in World War I

Twice in the 20th century a neutral Switzerland has been hemmed in by neighbors so involved in total war that they could allot little shipping space to the vital food and raw material imports the Swiss must have in exchange for their manufactured goods.

Dependent on the Allies for ships that were steadily destroyed by submarines in World War I, the landlocked nation was desperately low on food by the war's end in late 1918. A determined effort by the Swiss government to set up an organization for food transport after the war proved costly and was given up.

As World War II loomed, the country's leaders created a Federal War Transport office to deal with the problem of bringing in grain, sugar, coffee, and other necessities. Agreements were worked out with France, Italy, Spain, and Portugal for overland transit between their ports and the Swiss border. Switzerland then chartered 15 Greek freighters.

The plan worked well in 1939-40. The fall of France cut off Switzerland's main route of supply, which had to be shifted from Marseille to Genoa (Genova) and Savona in Italy. In October, 1940, war between Italy and Greece barred the Greek ships from the Mediterranean.

Merchant Marine Started in 1941

Lisbon became the port for the chartered Greek Ships, as Portugal remained neutral. But transshipping from there to Genoa in scarce neutral vessels proved so costly that in April, 1941, Switzerland began the task of assembling a merchant marine to sail under its own flag.

With great difficulty, the Transport office collected 11 assorted vessels and manned them with sailors of neutral countries. Some of the ships were lost in war action, others were sold after the war. But they started 600,000 tons of vital food and other goods to Swiss cities each year. They rescued shipwrecked seamen, carried Red Cross goods, and served in exchanging prisoners of war.

Today Switzerland's merchant fleet is operated by several private companies with the blessing of the government, but without any financial assistance. A number of these firms had been engaged in the Rhine River shipping trade.

Most of the freighters are too big to ply Rhine channels, which reach more than 500 miles from salt water to Basel on Switzerland's northern

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The eruption of two and a half centuries ago gouged out a small crater near the summit of the almost-perfect cone. So annoyed were the Japanese with this disrespect that the blemish is never shown in pictures of Fuji which adorn countless objects all over the country.

If the idea of the summit telephone and an accompanying electric light to give night climbers their direction failed to trouble the Nipponese, rumors of an American plan to take over the entire mountain for military purposes did. However, the reports were untrue: the only United States troops using the peak are those who climb it for fun, and the Japanese seem to have no objection to them.

NOTE: Fujiyama appears on the National Geographic Society's map of Japan and Korea. Write the Society's headquarters, Washington 6, D. C. for a price list of maps.

See also, "Japan Tries Freedom's Road," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for May, 1950; "Backwoods Japan During American Occupation," April, 1947; "Sunset in the East," June, 1946; "Face of Japan," December, 1945; "Behind the Mask of Modern Japan," November, 1945; "Japan and the Pacific," April, 1944; "Unknown Japan," August, 1942; and "Women's Work in Japan," January, 1938; and in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, March 13, 1950, "Fujiyama, 'Sacred' Peak, Symbolizes Japan"; and "East Meets West on Tokyo's Avenue A," April 21, 1948. *(Back issues of the Magazine may be obtained from the Society's headquarters at 60¢ a copy, 1946 to date; $1.00, 1930-1945; $2.00, 1913-1929. Earlier issues at varied prices.)*

T. ENAMI

A JAPANESE FAMILY GATHERING SHELLFISH MAKES A BEACH PICNIC OF THE CHORE

Baskets, boxes, and buckets are filled with the seafood, gathered at low tide on a beach near Yokohama, and the workers pause to sample their harvest. Judging from their beaming smiles, the outdoor task is a pleasure. The baby, draped on his mother's back, merely "came for the ride."

Bulletin No. 3, October 27, 1952

Today's Indians Perform Rites of Yesterday

OF the hundreds of pageants and festivals produced in the United States the year around, few equal in glamour and excitement those presented by America's first settlers, the Indians.

This very week the Indians of Taos Pueblo, New Mexico, observe All Saints Day with dances and ceremonies beginning at dawn on November 1.

Indians of many pueblos in New Mexico and Arizona celebrate Candlemas (Ground Hog Day) on February 2 with a Buffalo Dance. The Seminole Indians of Florida devote a week in March to presentations of their Sun Dance. The Ponca Indians of Oklahoma and the Illinois descendants of Black Hawk, the Sauk chief, put on "pow-wows" in the late summer. The Cherokees of North Carolina present an Indian drama in a sylvan theater during the summer months and climax their activities with a fair in October. At Ticonderoga, New York, in mid-August, a group of Iroquois present a pageant depicting an event from American history.

Indians and Visitors Take over the Town

But the largest, and perhaps the most impressive, Indian pageant in the country takes place every August at Gallup, a small town of 7,000 people near the New Mexico-Arizona border. Three hundred and sixty-one days a year the village goes about its business quietly. Its residents mine coal, manufacture bricks, comb and ship wool, harvest piñon nuts, and run an important railway division point.

The other four days, citizens might just as well surrender the place to the Indians and the tourists.

The occasion is the annual Intertribal Indian Ceremonial, now in its 30th year. Some 60 different dances, rituals, and ceremonies of Indian tribes from all over the Southwest are featured (illustration, cover).

From seven to ten thousand Indians flock annually to Gallup. Sometimes as many as 30 tribes from six states are represented. They include Cheyennes from Wyoming, Kiowas and Cherokees from Oklahoma, Piutes from Nevada, Utes from Colorado, Hopis from Arizona, Pueblos from New Mexico, and Apaches and Navajos from both the latter states.

Dance Is an Evening Event

For days before the fete Indians arrive in Gallup by train, truck, automobile, or horseback, and even in covered wagons and on foot. They come with their families as dancers and musicians, soloists and chanters, runners and broncobusters, sand painters and rug weavers, silversmiths and turquoise jewelers.

The show itself is primarily an evening dance festival. Daylight hours are given over to tribal tugs of war, bareback races, riding contests, and demonstrations of Indian craftsmanship. Then at night, in the Gallup arena flanked by a grandstand for spectators, the tribes perform their ceremonials, such as hunting and corn dances, rituals of prosperity, longevity, fertility, and prayers for rain in times of drought.

Some of the savagery has disappeared from the war and death dances, but on the whole, the ceremonials and costumes retain their traditional

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border. Consequently they are exiled from Basel, their registered home port. They load and unload at Antwerp, Belgium; Rotterdam, The Netherlands; Hamburg, Germany; and Genoa, Italy. Some of the ships sail from the north European ports to Canada, the United States, and the West Indies. Others serve only in the Mediterranean trade.

Swiss chosen for merchant marine duty are trained in British maritime schools. The ships carry perhaps one-tenth of Switzerland's ocean trade. As the steel, iron, and various raw materials which Switzerland imports for manufacture are bulky, and the watches, precision tools, and other articles into which they are made for export are more compact, outgoing cargoes take up much less space than those brought in. Therefore, the outbound ships can carry also the goods of other countries, bringing added financial return to the fleet.

NOTE: Switzerland is shown on the Society's map of Western Europe.

For additional information, see "Switzerland Guards the Roof of Europe," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for August, 1950; "Swiss Cherish Their Ancient Liberties," April, 1941; "Lake Geneva: Cradle of Conferences," December, 1937; "August First in Gruyères," August, 1936; and in the GEOGRAPHIC SCHOOL BULLETINS, October 2, 1950, "Switzerland Makes the Most of Its Geography."

WALTER MITTELHOLZER

GLACIER-CROWNED MOUNT GLÄRNISCH GUARDS A PEACEFUL SWISS VALLEY

In this mountain-walled valley, in 1388, the Swiss won their independence by defeating a much larger force of Austrians. The isolation of the little town of Näfels (foreground) typifies that of the country which has been able to retain its traditions of peace while nations beyond the Alps have waged a succession of bloody wars.

Bulletin No. 4, October 27, 1952

Bamboo's Uses Keep Pace With Its Growth

MODERN industry is beginning to experiment with the increased commercial possibilities of bamboo.

A number of pulp and paper companies in the United States have started plantations of this gigantic treelike grass. A new method has been developed for fastening the sections together which should lead to more and better bamboo furniture, trellises, toys, sporting equipment, and innumerable other practical items.

Grows with Great Speed

America is second only to southern Asia as a producer of bamboo. Seventy species grow over a wide territory. The giant grass grows most luxuriantly in California, in the southern states, and along the Atlantic coast as far north as New England.

In the tropics bamboo shoots up with astonishing speed. A growth of 16 inches in 24 hours has been measured. It sometimes attains a height of 120 feet and its trunklike stalks may grow so close together as to form an almost inpenetrable wall.

In the temperate zones the hardy species thrive almost as well. Impressed with its beauty, people have planted bamboo in hedges or in clumps and have soon had difficulty in keeping it within bounds.

Bamboo grows gracefully, as well as quickly and densely. The tough but pliable stems resist even hurricanes. The roots are like underground stems. Unless cut back continually, they spread in all directions, sending up new growth. Every spring long lines of bamboo shoots march in Indian file across lawns and flower beds from parent plants or hedges.

The young shoots are delicious and nutritious as a vegetable. The stems attain their full height before the branches and leaves appear, which produces the graceful geometric pattern characteristic of the "tree." The bamboo has long been a popular subject for the designs used on Japanese prints, fabrics, lacquer ware, and china.

Used for Fish Poles

Silkworm eggs were carried from China to Constantinople in a section of bamboo during the reign of Justinian the Great in the sixth century. The Western world, dazzled by the prospect of shining silks, ignored the useful container.

The use of bamboo in the United States is far from a modern innovation. Its long slender stalks have served as fishing rods for many years, and decorators of the Victorian era draped doorways with curtains composed of small bamboo sections interspersed with beads.

In Asia, bamboo's usefulness rivals that of the palm and the white pine tree. A list of bamboo products can read like a page from a mail-order catalogue.

It is possible, for instance, to sit down to a meal at which bamboo shoots are the main dish and in which bamboo, alone, has been used to fashion the dishes, the knives and forks, the table and chairs, the cooking

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characteristics. Face paint, feathered headdresses, drums, gourd rattles, snakes—all are there.

The event offers an unusual trade mart to Indians and tourists alike. The Indians bring to Gallup their finest products and handicrafts, most of which are for sale. Visitors eagerly buy up souvenirs, and there is brisk barter among the Indians themselves.

Since the tribes frequently speak different tongues, trading between them is carried on by sign language. The poker-faced Indian seldom reveals the keen interest he brings to the bargaining.

Since 1922, when a few Indians were invited to dance at the McKinley County Fair, the Gallup ceremonial has grown from a casual appearance into the most lavish Indian show in the country.

NOTE: See also, "Ancient Cliff Dwellers of Mesa Verde," in *The National Geographic Magazine* for September, 1948; "Land of the Havasupai," May, 1948; "Indians of the Far West," February, 1948; "Indian Life Before the Colonists Came," September, 1947; "Desert River Through Navajo Land," August, 1947; "Indian Tribes of Pueblo Land," November, 1940; and "America's First Settlers, the Indians," November, 1937.

ANDRÉ DE DIÉNES

MESCALERO APACHES, FEARSOMELY MASKED, DANCE THE DEVILS OUT OF GALLUP

Visiting Indians contribute their Devil Dance to the festivities at the Intertribal Indian Ceremonial. These stalwart braves wear North American Indian outfits with traces of Spanish influence in the sprawling headdresses. Painted chests and fringed skirts are true to Apache tradition.

Bulletin No. 5, October 27, 1952

Port of Tangier Plans Harbor Improvement

THE free city of Tangier on Africa's northwesternmost tip, where the Strait of Gibraltar meets the Atlantic, plans to spend $4,500,000 on improving its crowded and inadequate harbor.

A postwar boom in population and building makes better port facilities necessary. Steel, lumber, and cement for Tangier's construction program must be imported and the harbor is already overcrowded with vessels engaged in the regular freight and passenger service with such ports as Marseille and Bordeaux in France, Casablanca on the African coast, and ports in near-by Spain. Incoming ships must take their turn at the inadequate wharf, so that most cargoes are transported from ship to shore in small boats. Warehouses are jammed.

Gold Coinage Circulates Freely

The harbor is busy also because Tangier is practically a free port, having no customs restrictions except a 12½ per cent import tax. Almost anything can be brought in or shipped out of Tangier, regardless of customs regulations in other countries. Shipments have included everything from jewels and nylon stockings to complete hydroelectric plants.

In addition to Tangier's free-trade advantages, it is one of the few places in the world where currency is not regulated. Gold, which is governed strictly in most countries, can be traded freely. American gold dollars, whose circulation is now prohibited in the United States, British gold sovereigns, and Napoleon franc pieces from France are legally bought and sold, as is the paper currency of many lands.

Tangier is a city of many races and tongues, center of the International Zone with a population estimated at 172,000. Of these, nearly 100,000 are Moors (illustration, next page), most of whom still cling to the costumes and customs of their ancestors. Arabs, Berbers, Jews, Europeans, and Americans mingle in the thoroughfares of the modern city and the narrow streets of the old town. Arabic, English, French, and Spanish are most commonly spoken. Streets are labeled with signs in Arabic, French, and Spanish.

Chipped off the northwestern corner of Spanish Morocco, the International Zone is less than 30 miles southwest of the Rock of Gibraltar. Its climate, rainy from November to April, with a warm, dry summer, is much like that of southern Spain and Portugal.

Eight Nation's Form Governing Committee

Tangier's strategic position at the gateway to the Mediterranean gives it importance to many countries. In 1906, a group of interested nations undertook to police Tangier and to control its customs. In 1925 France, Britain, and Spain signed an agreement which established the city and a 225-square-mile area surrounding it as an International Zone. During World War II, Spain took Tangier and held it until after the war.

Nations appointing members to the Committee of Control which again governs the Zone are Britain, France, Spain, Portugal, Belgium, The Netherlands, Italy, and the United States. The Sultan of Morocco also

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utensils, the fuel in the stove, the walls, ceiling, and floor of the room—in fact the whole house and all the furniture in it.

Many farms in Asia and the Pacific islands are cultivated with bamboo tools and irrigated by a system of pipes made of hollow bamboo poles fastened together. Water is brought to the house in buckets of bamboo, fish are trapped in bamboo cages (illustration, below), and—less practical, though pleasant—bamboo can furnish soft music through flutes of slender reeds.

FREDERICK H. SIMPSON

BAMBOO SUPPLIES TAHITI FISHERMEN WITH CONTAINERS FOR THEIR CATCH

The day's fishing done, the South Sea islander collects his fish from the bamboo "cages" in which he has towed them ashore behind his canoe. His nets now hang on poles for overnight drying. The coconut palms leaning seaward (right) supply copra, one of Tahiti's most important exports.

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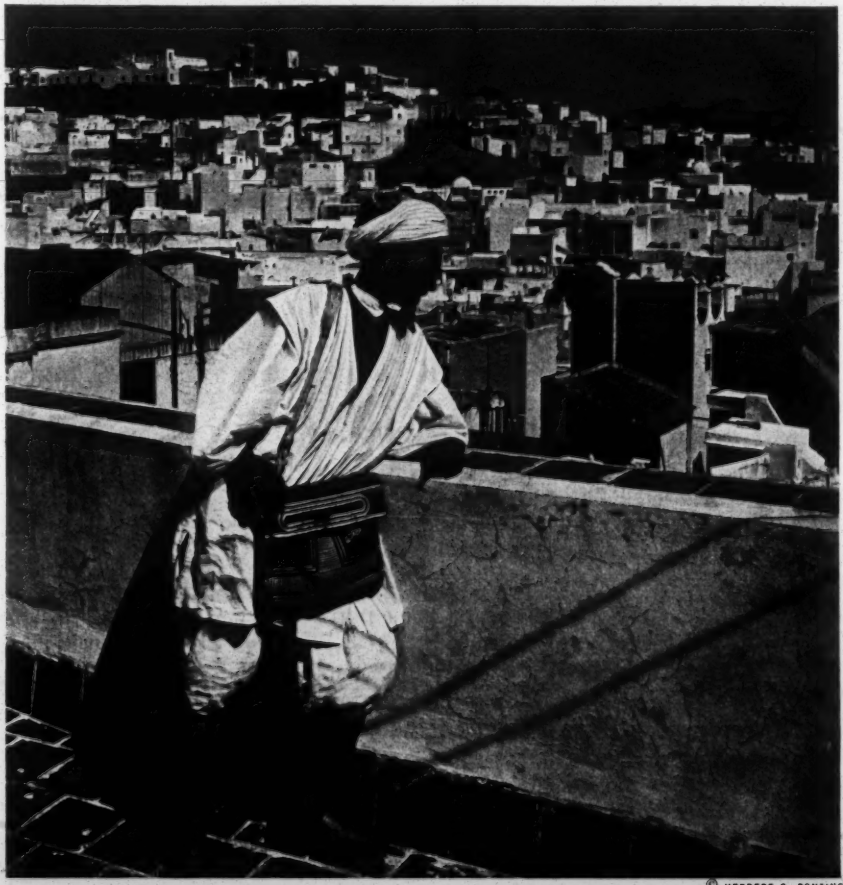
sends representatives, and the Zone's native population is under his sovereignty. Russia has not yet accepted the invitation (of immediate post-war days) to send a representative, but it is generally known to have a number of agents actively at work in the conveniently unrestricted area.

Tangier's international government and the fact that it is a free port have had much to do with its growth. Anyone with a passport can enter with little trouble. Great numbers of refugees, as well as traders, have poured into Tangier. Some had fled from Hitler's rule in Germany, some had escaped from behind the Iron Curtain of Russia and its Balkan satellites, and some from the scenes of personal crimes.

Under treaties signed with the Sultan of Morocco early in the 19th century, Americans are subject only to the laws of the United States.

NOTE: Tangier may be located on the Society's map of Africa.

See also, in *The National Geographic Magazine* for January, 1943, "Eastward from Gibraltar."



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FROM A TOWER HIGH OVER TANGIER'S FLAT-ROOFED HOUSES, A TURBANED MOOR VIEWS THE CITY

The international African city is older than history. The Phoenicians were there 1450 years before Christ, and later came a succession of Carthaginians, Greeks, Romans, Arabs, Portuguese, Spaniards, British, and French. With Moors predominating, Tangier appears more Oriental than Western.